



# Workers Party of the U. S. News Campaign

## Government Preparing For War

WASHINGTON.—In the political moves following Roosevelt's denials to take the profit out of war and Senator Nye's flat statement that the President wants to stop the Senate munitions inquiry, pertinent facts have been suppressed. The daily press has left them out. They are:

1. The reason behind the munitions inquiry and the President's move is that the United States Government is definitely preparing for war.

**Bending Every Nerve**  
This may be difficult for the ordinary man to see, but to those on the inside it is obvious. World war looms. The rulers of all the big nations are bending every nerve in that direction.

2. President Roosevelt is a big navy-and-army man, believing in the "glory of our fighting forces" and the necessity for war. He has done more in his short career to face to militarize the country than any other president since the war. (As this is being written the Government lets two more contracts to the war manufacturers, one for 50 bombing planes, another for 150.) Much of the Public Works money allotted under Roosevelt has been diverted to the munitions makers.

**Talk Is Damaging**

3. Since the Government is preparing for war, and since the motive of war is profits, the President's talk is rank demagoguery. Senator Nye, in his attack on Roosevelt pointed out that the commission appointed by the President to draft the anti-profit laws revealed his insincerity.

**War Men Head Commission**  
Members in charge of the commission are Bernard M. Baruch, Wall Street millionaire and during the World War chairman of the War Policies Board; General Hugh S. Johnson, the man who worked out the draft plan used by the Government during the war; and General Douglas MacArthur, chief of the Army staff.

"When I view in the past the personnel of the President's commission," said Senator Nye, "I can see but think how unfortunate it is that Dillinger is dead. He was the logical man to write the anti-profit laws."

Senator Nye is a liberal who despite the "shocking revelations" brought to light by the munitions inquiry still thinks that "something can be done" to curb war.

**Government Co-Operated**

The investigation has disclosed that the Government co-operated with the munitions makers over a number of years, the War Department going so far as to lend them aid in selling guns and military supplies to the governmental rulers of Japan, Germany and other nations able to buy.

Testimony in the record shows General MacArthur making sales talks in Europe for the DuPonts and other U. S. arms manufacturers. Documents introduced from the files of the manufacturers proved that industrial and political rulers of the United States are one and the same, working hand-in-glove. Besides co-operation on the part of Governmental departments, both Presidents Hoover and Coolidge were linked by the evidence with the war makers.

**Would Avoid Confusion**

President Roosevelt's own explanation of his hasty appointment of Baruch, Johnson and MacArthur was that the commission would draft a law of laws that would be necessary to avoid confusion which accompanies hasty preparations for war already declared.

**PRISON FIGURES REVEAL NAZI TERROR**

COLOGNE (T.S.)—The average daily number of prisoners in the jails and penitentiaries of Prussia has jumped from 32,525 in 1931 to 37,562 in 1932 and 36,928 in 1933. The latter figure proves the extent of the Nazi terror. A single ill-advised word is sufficient to bring about imprisonment in a concentration camp and jail. At the same time, food expenditures for the individual prisoners have decreased approximately 40 percent despite the universal rise in prices.

## Muste and Cannon Start National Tour, Jan 13

Following is the schedule of the appearances of A. J. Muste and James P. Cannon, who on January 13 will open the first national speaking tour of the Workers Party, to extend to February 9, and covering 21 cities and industrial centers.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Sunday, Monday, January 13-14—Muste, Cannon.

Youngstown, Ohio—Tuesday, January 15—Cannon.

Newcastle, Pa.—Thursday, January 17—Muste.

Cleveland, Ohio—Wednesday, January 16—Muste, Cannon.

Toledo, Ohio—Thursday, January 17—Muste, Cannon.

Detroit, Mich.—Friday, January 18—Muste, Cannon.

Chicago, Ill.—Sat., Sun., Mon., January 19-20-21—Muste, Cannon.

Washington, Ill.—Tuesday, January 22—Cannon.

Madison, Wis.—Tuesday, January 22—Muste.

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.—Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun. January 23-24-25-26-27—Muste, Cannon.

Kansas City, Mo.—Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed., Jan. 27-28-29-30—Cannon.

Des Moines, Ia.—Monday, January 29—Muste.

Davenport, Ia.—Tuesday, January 29—Muste.

St. Louis, Mo.—Wed., Thurs., January 30-31—Muste, Cannon.

Illinois Mine Fields, Stanton, Gillespie, Springfield, etc.—Friday, Saturday, Sunday, February 1-2-3—Muste, Cannon.

Columbus, Ohio—Monday, Tuesday, February 4-5—Muste, Cannon.

Charleston, W. Va.—Wednesday, February 6—Muste, Cannon.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Thursday, Friday, February 7-8—Muste, Cannon.

New York City—Sunday, February 10—Muste, Cannon.

All comrades and sympathizers are urged to get busy at once arranging meetings, conferences, etc. on the dates indicated and to keep the National Secretary informed of the progress of the arrangements.

A. J. MUSTE,  
National Secretary

## Robins, Gras Win New Trial; Framed in N. Y. Hotel Strike

### Non-Partisan Labor Defense Sees Victory for Labor

Harold Robins and Andre Gras, railroaded to prison last April for their militant activity in the New York hotel strike, were granted a new trial by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on Friday, December 7.

This victory for w.o.s.'s rights came after Robins and Gras had served eight months of their sentences. The unanimous decision of the five appeal justices criticized the testimony of hostile witnesses, and the "plain import" of Judge Corrigan's attempt "to indicate to the jury the court's opinion that Robins had been employed as a strong arm of the union."

**Victory for Labor**

"This is a victory for the organized labor movement of New York, which backed these victimized workers," declared Felix Moser, secretary of the New York Gras Defense Committee. "Many

progressive trade unions allied themselves to the cause and gave funds for the fight. The furor aroused against Supreme Court Justice Valentine last August, when he refused to grant Robins and Gras a certificate of reasonable doubt admitting them to bail, and thus forced them to stay in jail nearly ten months more until their appeal came up, has now had its effect. We will redouble our efforts to see to it that this new trial ends in a further victory for the trade union movement."

**Non-Partisan Labor Defense Acts**

After their conviction last April, Robins and Gras appealed to the Provisional Committee for Non-Partisan Labor Defense to initiate a struggle for their release. Herbert Solov, secretary of the N.P.L.D., called for the organization of a united front Robins-Gras Defense Committee. Among those who answered the call were the American Workers Party, the Socialist League of America, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party Opposition. Among the unions which supported the defense were branches of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Hebrew Trades and many of its affiliates, and the Amalgamated Food Workers Union. More than a hundred branches of the Workmen's Circle also contributed funds.

Abraham Abramowitz, of the Socialist Lawyers Association, and Louis Gilckhouse, acted as attorneys and wrote the brief which resulted in the reversal.

**The Communist League of America**

The Communist League of America, which have now fused to form the Workers Party, played a leading role in the work on behalf of Robins and Gras. Most of the speakers who appeared before the scores of unions which were approached came from the Workers Party.

**Daily Worker Attacks Committee**

A vicious attack on the Robins-Gras Defense Committee, which appeared in the Daily Worker during September, in the form of a statement by the leaders of the Hotel & Restaurant Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers, to which Robins and Gras belonged, received a crushing answer a week later, when the Executive Board of that union, over the bitter protests of the Communist Party members, voted to liquidate their so-called "Robins-Gras committee" and to reorganize the committee organized by the N.P.L.D.

## Budenz Hails Party From Sickbed

"Objective conditions in the American scene call for the Workers Party of the U.S.A. and give to that party a great opportunity for revolutionary action and a great responsibility." Such was the statement of Louis F. Budenz, executive secretary of the C.P.U.S.A. and of the A.W.P., up to the time of his merger into the Workers Party.

Comrade Budenz was unable to participate in the recent conventions that achieved merger, due to the operations which resulted from his long illness. He will be unable to function actively for at least six more months, his physicians say.

At his small apartment on 29th street, where he is convalescing while receiving further treatments for chronic arthritis, Budenz was optimistic about the new party and sorry not to be able to get into the field at once.

"The New Deal has promised the masses life and has given them 'thistles,'" he said. "Additional million-dollar incomes, reduced standards for the majority, curtailment of relief for the unemployed—that fact is sinking home."

**Need Mass Action**

"A clear-thinking force, able to voice the revolt and hopes of the workers in terms they will understand, is the need of the hour. The Workers Party will meet that need if it proceeds to build the party through mass action and the American approach."

"The group will give leadership in a revolutionary way which can demonstrate its fitness for leadership before and with the workers in their immediate struggles for bread and security." Budenz continued. "There is no other road to such attainment. Such intelligent audacity as brought about in Minneapolis and Toledo will also win sympathy of the farmers and the other elements whose aid we need, if we proceed in the course of the fight to carry our message to the whole community involved."

**American Approach**

"When we speak of the American approach, we mean not only dramatic reference to the past revolutionary traditions of this country, on the basis of other class parties. We mean looking into the mind of the American worker, which gives us an appreciation of his pragmatic philosophy. This calls for a positive presentation of our aims, not a negative one. It demands the pointing of a picture under which the present revolutionary movement is a natural development of all that went before in the making of America. The wide and favorable reception of the technocratic movement, despite its political muddle-headedness, gives us the cue."

**Language of the Machine**

"The Russian worker must be made machine-conscious. The American worker has gone through all of that. We must cooperate in making him class-conscious. To do that, we must talk in the language of the machine, of further achievement, and of the American tradition."

The Workers Party must evolve a tactical campaign program and give to the masses, Budenz said—a message that will show itself in action, beginning with the fight for plenty and ending in the conquest of power.

**HEALTH AND LOW WAGES**

The average wage in Ontario is 55 per cent below the minimum when budget requirement, according to a recent official survey quoted by Federated Press.

"Four out of 10 children have physical defects; six out of 10 have dental defects; five out of eight who are ill and need trained care do not get it," the report declared.

**THE FORGOTTEN MAN**

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The "forgotten man" is becoming more militant in West Virginia. Challenging President Roosevelt's statement that the one-shaft strike, thousands strong he marched on the state capital and on relief agencies throughout the state on National Unemployed Day, Nov. 24.

## Party Fund Drive Opened By National Committee

Assigns Tasks to Members in \$5,000 Campaign

The Six Months Program of Action adopted by the founding convention of the Party must be put into effect.

To that end the first essential is to get together as promptly as possible the Five Thousand Dollar Party Foundation Fund. Without this Fund all our work will be seriously handicapped—the national office, the organizers, the party organs, the trade union and unemployed fractions. With this Fund we can make only a beginning, it is true, but a beginning which will give us an impetus that will carry us steadily and rapidly forward.

"The organization of the campaign for the Party Foundation Fund has begun. Comrade Muste has been appointed chairman of the Campaign Committee and Comrade Rose Kanarner executive secretary. The National Committee calls upon all members and friends to give immediately their fullest support to the Campaign Committee and its officers."

Each member of the Party is called upon to give two days pay or ten per cent of one month's pay

## Eleven Point Program Is Mapped

NEW YORK.—With unconquerable enthusiasm, branches, members, functionaries and friends of the Workers Party of the U. S. are going to work to carry out the six months program of action adopted at the unity convention.

There is reason for the enthusiasm. The new party, for which many have been waiting, has been formally launched. An example of unity has been set after more than a decade of splits and disintegration in the revolutionary movement.

**Sets Eleven Tasks**

The Program of Action includes eleven points as follows:

1. Double the Party membership in six months.
2. Raise a \$5,000 Party Foundation Fund—in sixty days.
3. Build the paid circulation of the new militant, official weekly organ, to 10,000.
4. Build the circulation of the new international, monthly theoretical organ to 6,000.
5. Organize two coast to coast tours and two as far west as a line drawn through Minneapolis and Kansas City.
6. Establish Party concentration districts with district organizers in at least five centers in addition to New York—Chicago for the Illinois-St. Louis territory; Pittsburgh for Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Pennsylvania; the South.
7. Organize national Party educational system—including the first semester of a resident school in New York.
8. Publication of at least one regular anti-fascist pamphlet, monthly—elaborating some point in the Declaration of Principles or dealing with some urgent political question of the day.
9. Build and consolidate a National Youth Organization.
10. Help to launch an organization of the Left-progressive wing in the trade unions.
11. Extend and strengthen the National Unemployed League—and work toward united action with the unemployed and final unification in one solid organization.

**Party Machinery in Motion**

The party machinery itself in the national office and the local and district units must be set up and put in motion as the first essential for carrying out the Program of Action. That is already being done. The first issue of the new paper (former C.P.A. and A.W.P. instructing them to fuse where branches of both organizations existed and to get the branch of the new party organized and functioning. were sent out three days after the close of the convention. The new membership books are being printed and will be in the mails in a few days.

**Enrolling Charter Members**

Steps are being taken to enroll immediately the many workers who have been waiting for the fusion. Those who apply for membership before February 1 and who are accepted become, with the members of the former C.P.A. and A.W.P. charter members of the Workers Party.

**Despite technical problems in the print shop and the mailing department the party literature is going out to the masses.**

Working the first issue of the new militant, official organ of the W. P., makes its appearance. Pioneer Publishers will have an attractive pamphlet containing the Declaration of Principles and the Constitution ready before another week. Shortly thereafter a pamphlet describing the program and activities of the party will be published.

**Launch Speaking Tour**

Party speakers are representing the new word and spreading the message of revolutionary unity through the W. P. Comrade Oshaker has addressed a meeting in Baltimore. Comrades Cannon and Muste will appear at mass meetings in

(Continued on Page 4)

## Youth in Convention Plans Broad Radical Organization

### Spartacus League Pledges Adherence to Workers Party

Pledging adherence to the Workers Party of the United States, the first national convention of the Spartacus Youth League formulated policies and plans to build a broad revolutionary youth organization. Understanding the need for clarity for effective action, three days, from December 3 to December 5, were spent in thrashing out the details of the Spartacus Youth. Delegates had hiked in or jumped the freight from Los Angeles, Frisco, Youngstown, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

At the first session an honorary presiding committee was elected consisting of founders and builders of the predecessor of the Young Communist League, the Young Workers League, who are now in the Workers' Party: Martin Abern, Oliver Carlson, Albert Giotzer, John Edwards and Max Shachtman. This act was symbolic of the connection between the old and the new militant youth movement.

**Growth of Spartacus Youth**

The organization report of the national secretary, Joseph Carter, showed the growth of the Spartacus Youth from a small club in New York City in late 1931 to several hundred members with branches in New York, Chicago, New Haven, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Minneapolis, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The difficulties of the national center due to financial poverty were explained and discussed. The effectiveness of the united front policy of the Spartacus Youth was cited as one of the major achievements of the past period.

The following report, given by Manny Garrett, on the inadequacies of the existing workers' youth organizations and the character of the Spartacus Youth League, provoked a great deal of discussion. All agreed that the need is a broad militant youth organization which, while securing the program and policies of the Workers Party, would embrace masses of youth who were sympathetic to working class struggle but not mature enough to understand or to accept the program of the party.

The discussion revolved around the problem of the specific program to be given by the Spartacus Youth to various phases of its work—political, opponent workers' organizations, capitalist culture, sports, etc. A clearer understanding that the main field of work of the Spartacus Youth is among the politically unorganized youth resulted from the discussion.

**Muste Addresses Convention**

A. J. Muste, national secretary of the Workers Party, brought greetings from the party to the convention. He emphasized the importance of the youth movement and

## Altum Press Out on Strike

NEW YORK.—The workers of the Altum Press, 165 William Street expressed their sentiments against violation of the Graphic Arts Code by walking out to a man on Tuesday last, at 12 noon.

The walkout was ordered by the Independent Printing Employees' organization acting for workers unable at the present time to gain admittance to the regular printing trades union and to the American Federation of Labor.

Three weeks ago, the boss of Altum Press demanded of a compositor, Sol Bokstaidt, that he sign a release on back pay according to the Code scale, which the N.I.A. had decided was legally his. When he was found "competent" by them, Bokstaidt refused and was thereupon fired. The workers, aroused by this act of impudence, called upon the I.P.E. to take action.

The response of the men has been splendid. Despite the zero weather, picketing has been going on with rare regularity. The strike is beyond all doubt a test case for the whole industry and its outcome is bound to affect printers in every shop.

The United Printers Association—the bosses' organization—covers its class duty, it backs the Altum bosses. The men on strike need the backing of their class brothers.

SPEAKERS:

IRVING PLAZA

Irving Pl. & 15th St.

A. J. MUSTE

ASS MEE  
Sunday, December 23rd, 8.00 p. m.



## FROM THE FRINGE

### We Ride The Rods To The Merger Convention

From Kansas City To New York

We were off the evening of Nov. 29, and falling snow and sleet, on a Washolt car. I had \$3 in my pocket—all the available cash of the Communist League of America. My companions were three C.L.A. comrades who had travelled from California and who, like me, were bound for New York for the national C.L.A. convention and merger convention.

There was no place to sit, so we had to hold onto the iron rod that ran around the car. Oh boy, what a holdout! My feet ached until they lost all feeling; I knew I had to hold on for 72 miles, so I did.

At Carrollton, Ill., we spent the night in the railroad station. The conductor asked the baggage agent to let us stay, he said curtly, "That colored feller, does he get cold?" I replied emphatically, "Most assuredly, but looked at me and said, 'I obeyed his dictate in the middle of the night and brought in a bucket of coal.'

Next morning we decided to travel in pairs, so that one of us could at least one pair would reach New York. Ray and Abe took the highway; Al and I took another. But the next 90 miles convinced us that to ride on allies was no comfortable. Open box cars, flat cars, on top and in coal cars, but no more others.

From then on it was a nightmare of cold cars and long walks from one railroad yard to another and efforts to get food and a place to sleep. In Moberly, Mo., we tried to panhandle for food and coffee, because we knew my \$3 wouldn't last the whole 1,900 miles of our trip. All the restaurants lived up to the American tradition of segregation. Finally we went into one to buy two cups of coffee. The corpulent blond at the counter informed me she was "so sorry, but I would have to go in the kitchen; but she became apologetic when Al went with me.

In Springfield we searched for hours and walked miles to find Joe Angelo, one of our League comrades. When we found him, he was

camp had gone on a holiday and the Salvation Army refused to feed us, although the table was elegantly set for the officials, on the pretense that we were too late.

At Susquehanna, Pa., we were pulled off the train and detained with 30 days in jail. After some explanation the railroad paid directed us to the transient camp and advised us to take a day's rest and dry our clothes. We took his advice. I was forced to sleep on the floor because the transient authorities have not discovered that Negroes sleep in beds.

We left our last transient camp, in Port Jervis, with a group of hobo geniuses. From Jersey City we caught a bus to New York, took a subway to the office of the Militant, went home with a comrade to wash the dust from our faces and attended the celebration meeting of the Communist Party. The conventions of the League and the merger were over. The song was over, but the melody of enthusiasm lingers on.

—SIMON WILLIAMSON.

## Defeating the Militants in Illinois - The Real Story

Allard's Account Reprinted from Labor Action

By GERRY ALLARD

Ralph Shaw, southern Illinois organizer of the Communist Party, writes another story of the Illinois coal miners in the Nov. 24 issue of the Daily Worker. Shaw writes of the struggle to place militant candidates on the ballot for the elections in the Progressive Miners union, Dec. 4.

He charges that the Left Wing miners, an amalgam of A.W.P.s, Socialists, Syndicalists, and independent radicals, refused to join with the Communist Party in fighting for radical change in the P.M.A. elections. If Shaw means that we turned him down in a united front proposal he doesn't know what he is talking about as no such offer was made on this specific situation. The Left Wing group has turned Shaw down on a number of occasions when he approached us on united front proposals on the "basis of supporting" the "Progressive Council, the International Labor Defense, etc.

The Left Wing faction of the P. M. A. of A. has time and time again united with Communist miners, or the heads of Ralph Shaw and B. K. Gebert. We have no reason to alter our policy in this connection. We are dealing with a coal miners' situation; therefore, the Communist Party of the United States in the Progressive Miners union we deal with members of that organization, and not with people who have opposed and scabbed on the Progressive Miners of America.

The struggle in the P. M. A. of A. to nominate a Left Wing slate was conducted without hallyhoo, a la Communist Party. The line of the Left Wing faction was to concentrate on local union elections. Shaw states that the refusal of the Left Wing to unite with the Communist Party enabled William Keck, reactionary incumbent secretary-treasurer, to secure the nomination for president without opposition. In another paragraph he hastens to assure the readers of the Daily Worker that the Communist Party will support Joe Burrell, Left Wing candidate for secretary-treasurer. Shaw does not explain just how the refusal of the Left Wing to join in a united front with the C.P. resulted in the election of Burrell as president of the union by acclamation.

### The Real Story

Here is the real story: During the nominations for union officers in Amalgamated local union Number 1, a village of 25,000, the Communist Party of the United States, through the leadership of some 2,400 members, Claude E. Pearce, incumbent president, was nominated by his faction for the position of secretary-treasurer. Joe Burrell, Left Wing, was nominated by our faction. As predicted, the vote proved to be very close. In order to make it easier for the reactionaries to win the nomination, the Communist Party, in fact, of their own free will, but because of faction discipline, nominated Laverne Pruett, who everyone agreed had very little chance to receive the nomination. The Communist Party of the United States, in fact, nominated 118 votes; Burrell 115; and Pruett 4. Burrell was snubbed out by a nose, thanks to the treachery of the Communist Party.

Indignation swept through the ranks of the C.P. of this territory. The repercussions penetrated deeply within the ranks of the Communist Party, and rumors are circulating to the effect that the Communist Party, as a whole, has resigned from the C.P. Shaw and the professional ballyhoos began to justify the course by stating that the election was the hands of Joe Hirsch (who does everything) whipping off 1,200 copies of the paper an hour, a job press turning out red membership cards of the Workers Party of the United States, and three or four people going from tables to type and type to tables and back again so fast you get dizzy. The rumor is that there must be at least a dozen

### C. P. Tactics

The treachery of the C. P. under caucus instructions by Shaw, was duplicated in scores of local unions where Left Wing candidates were nominated. In local union after local union, the reactionaries are placing candidates not majority candidates, thanks again to the treachery of the Communist Party.

The Left Wing miners succeeded in placing in nomination candidates for every desired office with the exception of the presidency. What the result of the election will be is a foregone conclusion. The right wing have a machine, funds, political connections with the Republics, etc., which will enable them to take the office. If the Left Wing fails to elect its slate, it will not be because of the workers; it will be because the Communist Party is

(Continued on Page 3)

## Merry Christmas-- F. D. s Little Gift To the Jobless

FEERA 30 cent Minimum Wage is Abandoned

Just a year ago President Roosevelt handed the unemployed a Christmas gift in the form of CWA. Men and women out of work for several years gratefully accepted wages of \$12 a week--and sometimes more--for "real work." The President was going to abolish the CWA, and Christmas was a joyous time for those who had been put on CWA, and a time of happy anticipation for those who were still getting relief but hoped for CWA jobs soon.

Another Christmas will be here in a few days. President Roosevelt has a new gift for the unemployed. FEERA, which succeeded CWA last spring, has abandoned its 30-cent-an-hour minimum wage rate. Instead, rates are to be set by local relief boards (which mean by employers of labor) in accordance with local wage standards.

A Merry Christmas It's a merry Christmas for the bosses, who have been begring for ever since CWA was abandoned. Reports from the south tell of new minimum rates of 5 cents an hour and maximum of 15 cents in some districts.

Removing the restrictions on FEERA wages has had the result the employers hoped for: It has affected wages for employed men. The south, where lack of organization by labor always gives employers the jump when restrictions are removed, again reports farmers paying laborers as little as 50 cents a day; and, since employers, farm and industrial, usually run the relief boards, they are in the best of relief can be used to force the workers to accept it.

Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins, whose good but futile intentions promise to pave hell for the unemployed, fought long against lowering the minimum wage standard. But President Roosevelt, under pressure from employers, forced acceptance.

The unemployed are fearful that the relief administration's acceptance of the bosses' wishes in this instance presages further trouble for them. Pressure is being brought to reduce the already meagre relief standards. While the Scripps-Howard newspapers publish a survey in 24 areas in the country, showing 18,000,000 men, women and children are receiving public relief, the report out that "the present outlay is inadequate," business men are asking for investigations and insisting that relief be reduced.

Merry Christmas!

And So--Merry Xmas!

October, balmy month that it was, added 37,000 families to the list of the unemployed. The primary figures by the Relief Administration in Washington. This brought the total to 4,082,000, as compared with 3,019,516 in October of 1933. Another report from Washington shows that the white-collar income of \$25,000 during 1933 had decreased, those above this figure had increased.

Merry Christmas!

## Red Sees the New Militant Coming From the Press

Finds the Shop Coffee Good - And Black

By RED

First thing you see is a big coffee pot. In fact, there are two coffee pots, and a dozen cups. Half the cups are clean and half the cups are not clean. The biggest big coffee pot sits on top of a little heater which is sometimes hot and sometimes not so hot.

You go through a dark hallway on the first floor, and at the back a door opens into the print shop of the Pioneer Publishers of the Workers Party of the United States. The one peaceful spot is on top of the stove, and the coffee pot has a monopoly on that.

### Clutter of Things

Tables, shelves, piles of paper, buckets of lead, fonts of type, a linotype machine moving its one long arm up and down, rattling out labor news and editorials for the New Militant. White papers, red papers, the hands of Joe Hirsch (who does everything) whipping off 1,200 copies of the paper an hour, a job press turning out red membership cards of the Workers Party of the United States, and three or four people going from tables to type and type to tables and back again so fast you get dizzy. The rumor is that there must be at least a dozen

theoretically supposed to be a part of the left wing labor movement. But the Left Wing laborers can definitely clarify the relations of the bankrupt Communist Party to the Left Wing, as that of being nominally disinterested. The left wing will continue to be plurality candidates.

The Left Wing miners succeeded in placing in nomination candidates for every desired office with the exception of the presidency. What the result of the election will be is a foregone conclusion. The right wing have a machine, funds, political connections with the Republics, etc., which will enable them to take the office. If the Left Wing fails to elect its slate, it will not be because of the workers; it will be because the Communist Party is

### Voice of Wall Street

Speaking in San Francisco, Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York, pleaded for a return to direct wage relief and abandonment of work relief projects. Concerned about the increased tax burden--and evidently not at all about the effect on the unemployed--Mr. Aldrich talked about business and taxes and budgets (government budgets, of course, not more adequate budgets for the unemployed). He wants the cost of relief borne by local communities; but did not suggest how local communities which are now defaulting their bonds could meet these costs.

Clearly, what the bosses want is a return of relief to local communities over which they have more control, so that they can reduce standards and, by making voluntary contributions, or setting taxes through local politicians, can reduce at the same time their responsibility.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that Community Chest campaigns--for private agencies--this year have been more successful than for several years past, and in many cities exceeded their quotas. For every business man who contributed more generously through a greater sense of responsibility--or sense of guilt--there must have been others who want to see relief back in their own hands.

Using Sales Taxes

The growing custom of using sales taxes to finance relief is another example of the trend for industry to play the tune in relief. New York City has just put a tax of 1 and 2 per cent on all articles costing more than 12 cents, exempting food, clothing, medicine, and other necessities. In Congress against sales taxes a couple of years ago, suggested an income tax, but the bankers have a way of persuading the liberal majority what is best for the city--and the bankers.

And So--Merry Xmas!

October, balmy month that it was, added 37,000 families to the list of the unemployed. The primary figures by the Relief Administration in Washington. This brought the total to 4,082,000, as compared with 3,019,516 in October of 1933. Another report from Washington shows that the white-collar income of \$25,000 during 1933 had decreased, those above this figure had increased.

Merry Christmas!

## Red Sees the New Militant Coming From the Press

Finds the Shop Coffee Good - And Black

By RED

First thing you see is a big coffee pot. In fact, there are two coffee pots, and a dozen cups. Half the cups are clean and half the cups are not clean. The biggest big coffee pot sits on top of a little heater which is sometimes hot and sometimes not so hot.

You go through a dark hallway on the first floor, and at the back a door opens into the print shop of the Pioneer Publishers of the Workers Party of the United States. The one peaceful spot is on top of the stove, and the coffee pot has a monopoly on that.

### Clutter of Things

Tables, shelves, piles of paper, buckets of lead, fonts of type, a linotype machine moving its one long arm up and down, rattling out labor news and editorials for the New Militant. White papers, red papers, the hands of Joe Hirsch (who does everything) whipping off 1,200 copies of the paper an hour, a job press turning out red membership cards of the Workers Party of the United States, and three or four people going from tables to type and type to tables and back again so fast you get dizzy. The rumor is that there must be at least a dozen

theoretically supposed to be a part of the left wing labor movement. But the Left Wing laborers can definitely clarify the relations of the bankrupt Communist Party to the Left Wing, as that of being nominally disinterested. The left wing will continue to be plurality candidates.

The Left Wing miners succeeded in placing in nomination candidates for every desired office with the exception of the presidency. What the result of the election will be is a foregone conclusion. The right wing have a machine, funds, political connections with the Republics, etc., which will enable them to take the office. If the Left Wing fails to elect its slate, it will not be because of the workers; it will be because the Communist Party is

## THE BATTLE OF THE UNIONS

By KARL LORE

### Building Trades War

"When thieves fall out, honest men must suffer," says the old proverb. And while it may not apply entirely in the case of the officials of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, this rift in the ranks of the old guard labor leadership merits the most careful attention by those who are out to revive the fighting spirit of the trade union movement.

There has always been trouble between the big unions of the Building Trades--electricians, carpenters, bricklayers and their supporters--and the smaller unions of the department. For many years the Big Three were unopposed by the Building Trades Department of the Federation. Last spring, however, they joined again and the unity of the building trades was hailed with much jubilation and shouting.

### It Didn't Last

A short six months and the war was on again. At the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L., the ranks were again divided when the smaller unions in control of the Department refused to seat their opponents at the P.T.D. conference. It was a serious split and the Federation convention was unable to settle it. All efforts since have been fruitless. A convention of the Department called by William Green was attended only by the Big Three and their supporters. The Department was reorganized and in consequence we now have two departments, each claiming to represent the building trades unions of the A. F. of L.

### Jurisdiction Claims

Behind the whole fight is the bitter jurisdictional squabble which has always cursed the unions of this industry. Who, for example, hangs metal doors? Sheet metal workers, each claiming to represent the industry. What union takes care of moving metal?

## Mail Orders Specialty of Pioneer Shop

The Pioneer Bookshop--Jack Wasserman, manager--at 102 East 11th Street, just off Fourth Avenue, New York City, has a large stock of books and pamphlets.

The shop specializes in filling mail orders to out of town customers and in carrying the literature of the various tendencies in the working class movement.

"We can secure any book not in stock within 12 hours," says a sign. The walls are lined with books.

The tables are stacked with pamphlets. In the racks are current periodicals and newspapers from many countries.

"One of the tasks before the Workers Party," Wasserman explained, "is to get out a popular series of books and pamphlets." Wasserman is also manager of the Pioneer Publishers who will issue six new Workers Party pamphlets during the next six months. A pamphlet each month.

Subscriptions to the pamphlets, which will be printed to sell for 10 cents, will be taken by the bookshop at 50 cents for the six.

Within the next six months the Pioneer Bookshop hopes to have a mailing list covering the 48 states, Wasserman said.

Only a Limited Supply Left	
HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, 3 vols. Price \$10.00	\$8.50
MY LIFE (Reg. Price \$5.00)	2.50
LENIN	1.00
WHITHER ENGLAND?	1.00
PROBLEMS OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION	.65
GERMAN, WHAT NEXT?	.15
COMMUNISM AND SYNDICALISM	.15
THE SPANISH REVOLUTION IN DANGER	.10
THE SOVIET UNION AND THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL	.05
SOVIET ECONOMY IN DANGER	.05
IN DEFENSE OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION	.05

OF SPECIAL INTEREST	
Ten Years--History and Principles of the Left Opposition	10
by Max Shachtman	
I Accuse Stalinism--by Maria Reese, former Communist	.05
Reichstag Deputy	10
War and the Fourth International (1933)	1.50
Bound Volume of THE MILITANT (1933)	

Labor and Internationalism--by Lewis L. Lorwin	3.00
The American Federation of Labor--by Lewis L. Lorwin	2.00
Miners and Management--by Mary Van Kleeck	4.00
The American Capitalism--by Lewis Corey	4.00
Toward the Understanding of Karl Marx--by Sidney Hook	1.75
Aspects of Dialectical Materialism--John Strachey	1.00
Literature and Dialectical Materialism--by Karl Marx	1.00
Letters to Kugelmann--by Karl Marx	1.75
Conditions of the Working Class in England--by F. Engels	.30
Kautsky the Renegade--by N. Lenin	.25
"Left Wing" Communism--by N. Lenin	1.00
Letters of Rosa Luxemburg (Reg. Price \$2.50)	1.00
Letters of Sacco and Vanzetti (Reg. Price 75c.)	.35

Write for Catalogue  
Mail Orders Promptly Attended To  
**PIONEER BOOKSHOP**  
(Official Workers Party Bookstore)  
102 East 11th Street  
New York, N. Y.

## Men Who Get \$3,000 a Day Doubled by Fira, Roosevelt

Incomes Under \$25,000 Shrink, Tax Returns Show

President Roosevelt once remarked, calling Adolf Hitler, "his New Deal would redistribute wealth. There is hardly a person left outside of Germany who still believes that Hitler is redistributing wealth; but a good many Americans who took Roosevelt seriously were unpleasantly surprised by the report, on Monday, of the U. S. Income Tax Bureau.

In the calendar year 1933 there was a rise of 25 in the number of men reporting a million dollar a year income. Mind, a million dollar income, not a million dollar capital, but a million dollar profit in one year, or about \$80,000 per year. There were twenty million-dollar boys in 1932; in 1933, even though the first two months of that year saw the very lowest depression calamity in the bank crash, the New Deal in the result had nine million men succeeded in creating 96 new financial monsters, bringing the total up to 46.

"Redistributing" wealth That left all income tax returns are tabulated according to classes. There is the million dollar class, the five-hundred thousand dollar class and so on down to the thousand dollar class. Incidentally one unnamed man, in a class by himself, reported an income of five million, \$15,000 per day!

Both the number of incomes and the amount of the incomes above \$25,000 per year increased, while both the number and the total amount in the classes below \$25,000 decreased. Guess which way wealth is being distributed by the New Deal!

Where did the money come from? Wages and salaries reported to the bureau totaled 77 billion dollars in an average department of \$240.

### Wealthy Americans

Three billion or one-third of the \$36,000,000,000 now on deposit in the banks of the country is owned by 49,000 small depositors. According to figures released recently by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This figure out at an average deposit of \$240. Twenty-four billion or two-thirds is owned by 800,000 other depositors. They average \$300 each. Nothing is said about the financial status of the other 70 million who make up the population.

We know, however, that 18,000,000 of them are being "kept alive" by relief.

1932. In 1933 under the New Deal, wages and salaries decreased to 71 billions.

The income from dividends on stocks--the stocks which are generally held by capitalist economists to be the means of distributing wealth among the petty bourgeoisie--the income from stocks decreased from 19 billion in 1932 to 1.6 billion under the New Deal in 1933.

While wages, salaries and dividends decreased, however, the dip in profit on business (either from ownership, partnership or bonus) increased from 17 to 19 billion. (Continued on Page 3)

## Mooney May Be Pardoned

SAN FRANCISCO. --While the working class anxiously awaits the results of Tom Mooney's recent appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court (an appeal which would have more assurance of success if there were an organized mass militant movement fighting for Mooney), rumors are afloat in California to the effect that the newly re-elected Governor, Frank P. Merriam of strike-breaking fame, is contemplating the pardon of Mooney.

Mooney has for years refused a conditional parole or pardon. Steadfastly maintaining his innocence of the crime he was charged with, he has conducted a bold battle for unconditional release from San Quentin prison where he was incarcerated in 1932, at the behest of the organized bosses of California. Merriam, who was elected by the skin of his teeth, is thinking of releasing Mooney in order to gain a little popularity among the California workers who hate his very bones. The reasons for the change are described as follows by George F. West, New York Times correspondent in San Francisco.

"A strong conservative minority among some of the more influential business men in San Francisco have been saying privately that the Mooney agitation should be ended by executive action, preferably a commutation of sentence, which would release Mooney with no opportunity to accept or reject; a choice that would be his should the method of release take the form of a parole, for which Mooney has repeatedly said he would never ask. (Continued on Page 3)







Admission 15 Cents  
Unemployed Free